IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War.

Appointment of Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, as Chief of the War Department.

Mr. Cameron Appointed Minister to Russia.

ENTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Astounding Revelations Respecting the Frauds on the Government by Army Contractors.

Important Report Relative to Our Consuls Abroad.

Retrenchment of the Government Expenses,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1862.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CAMERON AND APPOINTMENT OF EDWIN M. STANTON, OF PENNSYLVANIA, AS SECRETARY OF WAR-MR. CAMERON APPOINTED MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

&c.,

The retirement of General Cameron from the Cabinet ithough suddenly announced, has long been contem lating, and he was quite as anxious to retire as those who emportuned the President for his removal were desirous
of a change. The request of Cassius M. Clay, Minister to pake an active position in the field, afforded an opportu nity for the transfer of General Cameron to that position Frate and dignity.

War, is a man of acknowledged and proved ability. When, in the dark days of the decline of the Buchana Hynasty, he accepted the Attorney Generalship, it was to save the country. He struck hands with Mr. Holt, the then Secretary of War, and ermined that the President should adhere to the titution or suffer impeachment. He has the confi nce of the President and of General McClellan. The uxiously watching the course of events with an earnes sire for the maintenance of the integrity, the honor and the welfare of the republic.

General Cameron will immediately proceed to St. Pe-

sersburg to relieve Cassius M. Clay, who will be offered she vacant Major Generalship in the United States Army Our present relations with Europe are deemed highly tmportant and interesting, and as Russia seems to be strong friendly Power, the Fresident was anxious that Petersburg in whom he has entire confidence, who can ably and fairly represent his views and aid our cause in Europe. General Cameron accepted the office of Secretary of War with great re-fuctance, preferring to retain his seat in the Senate, and s declared his intention to vacate the place when the interests of the country should allow and he

The gentleman selected, Edwin M. Stanton, is a warm rsonal friend of General Cameron, is from his own ate, and has accepted the position at the lat ter's solicitation. Mr. Stanton, it will be recol of the Buchanan administration. In taking the arduor sition he sacrifices an immense private businesss to serve the government. The appointment is popular, as it is generally conceded he is a man of sterling integrity. case which may come under his supervision, while he

zimble officer in his department.

The friends of Gen. Cameron claim that he can well rd to lay aside his exhausting labors, having accomhed so much in the organization and equipment of the

has given almost universal satisfaction here. His nomi-Sation was confirmed by the Senate to-day. Mr. Stanton the family of Stantons who filled prominent political positions from Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas. He raduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law at Steusaville, and rose rapidly to the highest eminence in the ion in that State. He was educated a whig, but mmenced his political career as an ultra democrat, be longing to the school of hard democracy of Ohio, which has since become strongly anti-slavery. Although a de cided partizan, he was never an office seeker, and could not be induced to abandon his profession for politica office. In 1848 he removed to Pittsburg, where he pur soed the practice of the law, and at once took a leading position in the profession. His national reputation was first won in the great Wheeling Bridge Case, in which he was successful, although by an act of Congress declaring the bridge post route. The decision of the Court was subsequently annulled. In all his career he has been remarkable for rigorous and powerful intellect, untiring industry, great force of character, immoveable firmness and adherance to his convictions of right and unimpeachable integrity. With all these he has evinced a remarkable uni-About the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's Administra tion, he was selected to represent the government is an important land case in California, which he managed successfully. On his return he began the practice of law in the Sepreme Court at Washington. When the present troubles began to colminate, in the last days of the administration of James Buchanan, Mr. Stanton was reluc induced to take the Attorney Generalship at the moment when the ship of State seemed about to go pieces upon the breakers of the rebellion. His course then wa Ahat of a staunch Union man, and a true lover of his country. Clear headed, and immoveably firm, he insist ed that the government should be brought back to the constitutional course, and kept steadily upon it, even by the weak hands of the old man of Wheatland. Since he eval to Pennsylvania he has mingled little in politicand although nominally a democrat, has been identified with no party. He comes into the Cabinet as secretary of the most important depart, ment of the government, with a strong head, clean hands, and a pure heart, an unblemished reputation for integrity, and a determination to do right

sunderstood to have met with some unexpected opposion from the radical faction in the Senate. It is oppose: by some of those who are the most strennous advocate of the peculiar views he has recently expressed. The nomination has not yet been confirmed.

gonal friendships or antipathles.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FINANCIERS. Committees from New York, representing money in-terests, are still here in communication with the Trea sury Department and the Committees of Ways and Means and of Finance.

CONDITION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN. General McClellan is reported infinitely better to night He will resume his office duties to morrow.

THE TRIP OF THE WAR STEAMER PENSACOLA DOW

THE POTOMAC.

Acting Master G. H. Avery, commanding the Pusey which accompanied the Pensacola on her trip down the Potomse, returned to-day. He reports that the Pensacols was not hit by any of the shot or shells from the rebei batteries, and did not fire a gun. After having passed Cockpit Point, two shots were fired at her, but hey fell in the wake of the sloop. Abreast of Shipping Point and Evansport thirty shots were fired by the rebels, principally shells from thirty-two pounders ed from thirty to sixty feet above the surfac hitting the Pensacola. She was making eleven knots an hour. The last shell was fired when she was out a mile and a half below the battery.

main and fore rigging, and burst about twenty feet farward of the womed. Off Sange Point, about three mile below the batteries, they came to anchor to wait for day light. As they passed Aquin creek they were fired at from field pieces on the hills, but the shot fell short. The Penuacota was pitoted by Captain Walters. The night was dark, and in possing Mattawoman Flats there was

The Presy left the Pensagola at the mouth of the Potoman, at half-past eight o'clock A. M., and returned last hight. In passing the batteries on the upward trip the only shot fired at her was from shipping Point.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. Several opsier, coal and wood boats have come up during the thick weather, without any interruption. FUR CONSULAR SYSTEM AS CONNECTED WITH THE

Several opsier, coal and wood boats have come up during the thick weather, without any interruption.

First consultar system as connected with the Essential Formance, requesting certain information connected with the consular system, and also explanations in regard to the reasets which induced the creation of offices or the increase of compensation. The Secretary says.—

It will be sen from the his submitted that seven consular offices only have been created, with salaries of \$1,500, the compensation of two has been increased from \$6,00 per autom to \$1,500, or thrity-three the compensation has been changed from fees with liberties to trade, to salaries of \$1,500 or thrity-three the compensation has been changed from fees with liberties to trade, to salaries of \$1,500 or thrity-three the compensation has been changed from fees with liberties to trade, to aslaries of \$1,500 or ach accompanied by a restriction prohibiting the Consular officer is probabited from trade and required to devote his whole time to the public business. In addition to what appears in the tabular statements, I think it proper to remark that the appearance of the insurgent sleamer 8 inter, and the reports of others of a similar character fitting out as privateers, induced the department to appoint under the provisions of the act of the 2d of August last, consuls with a facel compensation, and prohibited under bonds from en, aging if private business, or to change the compensation from fees, with liberty to trade, to a fixed salary, at the principal ports in the West Indies, at four ports in Mexico, two in Carral America, three in Brazil, and one in Venezuela. For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, where it is much expessed to danger, salaried consuls have been appointed, with the same restriction as to engaging in business, or the compensation changed from fees, as above, to salary, at Algiers, at two ports on the southern coast of Spain; one in Norway, where we had no consul; two in Sweden, for the protection of our commer

August last.

By every steamer important information is received from our consuls abroad, which is promptly communicated to the Navy Department and to our consuls in the West Indies, with a view to piace them and the officers of the blockading squadron on their guard. The information thus furnished has led to the capture of vessels loaded with arms and manifolms, and prevented, to some extent, the importation of contraband articles into the insurgent States.

him a despatch, an extract of which is herewith transmitted for your information and to illustrate what I have
stated.

Two salaried consular officers have been established in
Canada—one at Quebec and one at Gaspe Basin—to discharge, in addition to their regular consulate duties, those
appertaining to condidential agencies of the department,
as it had learned that through these and other places in
Canada there was carried on a systematic intercourse
with the rebels in the insurgent States, and some ports in
Canada there was carried on a systematic intercourse
with the rebels in the insurgent States, and some ports in
Canada had become notorious for the arrival from and
departure of rebels for Europe. The salary of the Commercial Agent at Gaboon, in Africa, which has long been
vacant, has been raised from \$1,000 to \$1,500, in the hope
that it might induce some American citizen to take charge
of the post for the protection of our commercial interests
in that quarter, and to prevent the abuse of our flag in
the slave trade.

The appropriation which is now asked for the consular
service is four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.
This amount includes not only the compensation of our
consular officers, but also all expenses for rent
of consular officers, record books, scales, lings, postage and
other miscellaneous expenses, together with the expenses
or the Comsular courts in Turkey, China, Japan and Siam.
From the above named there should be deducted at least
one hundred thousand dollars, the amount of fees which
will be paid into the Treasury of the United States
by the salaried consular officers, it has been that
the whole expense for our consular establishment, embracing nearly five hundred consular offices is about
three bundred and thirty-five thousand dollars per
anner.

In view of the protection which is given to citizens and

In view of the protection which is given to citizens and seamen of the United States in foreign countries, and the service's rendered to American commerce in its development and protection, and the influence exercised by such number of loyal and intelligent men reading in the principal ports and citize of the world, in giving a proper tone to public sontiment, through the correction of misstatements, and by truly representing the American character, it will be readily seen that these disbursements of the government of the United States are judiciously, consemi-cally and usefully expended. I beg leave to request that you will introduce the words "Algiers" and "Martinque," which were inadvertently omitted in the letter of the hepartment, addressed to you on the 6th instant, after the word Maracaibo, and increase the sum total for the compensation of the Consular officers from three hundred and thirty-six thousand to three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

REPERCUMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES. Senator Sherman's bill regulating the pay of officers of the army provides, that hereafter, in lieu of the pay proper, rations, servants and forage, heretofore received by them, the officers of the army shall receive the following menthly pay:-

dolla:s; every other major general three hundred dol-

Each brigadier general, two hundred and forty dollars Each officer while commanding a department, a detach ea division, army or army corps in the field, the adjutan general, and quartermaster general, fifty dollars addi-

Each colonel, two hundred dollars. Fach lieutenant colonel, one hundred and eighty dol

Each major, one hundred and fifty dollars. Each captain, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Each first lieutenant, one hundred dollars.

Each second lientenant, eighty dollars.

The surgeon general and paymaster general shall be assimilated for pay with colonels; surgeons of ten years standing and deputy paymaster generals with lientenant colonels; surgeons of less than ten years standing and paymasters with majors; assistant surgeous of five years standing, military storekeepers of the Quartermaster's Department and military storekeepers of ordnance, now drawing the same pay, with captains; all other assistant keepers and all chaplains with second lieutenants. And every commissioned officer shall, in lieu of the service rations now received, bereafter receive eight dollars ad ditional pay per month for every five years continuous service, provided that, whenever an officer of the army shall employ a soldier as his servant he shall deduct from his own monthly pay the full amount paid by the government on account of said soldier; that no officer of the army shall receive additional pay above that of his grade for duty or responsibility, either for commanding a com-

with public horses as follows :-- colonels-garrison duty two, in the field four; lieutenant colonels-garrison duty two, in the field three; majors-garrison duty two, in the field three; captains—garrison duty one, in the field two licutenants—garrison duty one, in the field two. Mounted officers of infantry :-- colonele-garrison duty two, in the field three; lieutenant colonels-in garrison one, in the field two; majors—in garrison one, in the field two; quartermasters—in garrison one, in the field two; adjutants—in garrison one, in the field one; major general-inchief—in garrison three, in the field six : other major generals—in garrison three, in the field five ; brigadier ge in garrison two, in the field three; lieutenant colonels and majors—in garrison two, in the field three; captains and lieutenants—in garrison one, in the field two; sids—in garrison one, in the field two; chaplains—in garrison

Mileage for officers six cents per mile cast of the Rocky Mountains, ten cents per mile when ordered to stations east or west of the same. Quarters and fuel to be pro vided for officers only when on field duty, or when as

The bill contemplates a general reduction of the pay of all grades of officers from one-fifth to one-third. The bill provides that the mileage of members shall be computed at ten cents per mile, by the most direct tra velled route; annual allowance for postage and stationery one hundred dollars; no allowance for newspapers and other incidental expenses. Compensation of the secre chief clerk, two thousand dollars per annum; disbursing and executive clerk, eighteen hundred dollars per annum six clerks, one thousand dollars each; messenger, one thousand and eighty dollars; page, four hundred dollars. All other officers and employes under the secretary of the Senate to receive two thousand dollars per annum, and uch fees as are fixed by law. Senate postmaster, fifteen hundred dollars; assistant, twelve hundred dollars; two mail boys, nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of document room, fifteen hundred dollars; two assistants, one thousand and eighty dollars each; three folders, two dollars and fifty cents per day each; five laborers, one dollar and a half per day; and such additional folders by the piece, and additional laborers as the Committee o Contingent Expenses may authorize. Senate doorkeeper, fifteen hundred dollars; two assistants, twelve hundre ollars per annum; fourteen temporary doorkeepers, hree dollars per day each; pages and laborers, one dol ar and fifty cents per day; engineer of furnace, one lars per annum; clerk of Vice President, and one of Committee on Claims, fifteen hundred dollars each per annum lars per annum; clerk of House of Representatives, three thousand dollars; finance and journal clerks, each two thousand dollars; cierk of files, fifteen hundred dollars; en cierks, twelve hundred dollars per annum each; mes senger, one thousand and eighty dollars; three assistants eight hundred dollars each; engineer, one thousand and borers one dollar and fifty cents por day each. The office. draughtsmen, clerks in charge of maps, books and ished. Librarian to be elected, and receive two thou dollars; clerks, messengers, folders and laborers, same scale of compensation as in the Senate Department. The dollars and fees; deputy sergeant-at-arms, fifteen hundre ioliars; clerk and messenger, one thousand and eighty lars; four messengers, one thousand and eighty dollars two mail carriers, nine hundred dollars each; and two temporary mail carriers, fifty dollars per month each porkeeper of House, two thousand dollars; principal welve hundred dollars per annum; and twenty tempora ry doorkeepers, three dollars each per day; pages and laborers to be compensated on the scale prescribed for employes of the Senate in the same grade. The clerks of the Speaker of the House, of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Committee on Claims, to receive fifteen hun-

drei dollars each.

the bill also provides that all accounts against Congress shall be verified by the oath of those who furnish the

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, who, it is reported, had been remanded to Fort Warren, has had his furlough exended ninety days

SECRETARY HARRINGTON AT HIS POST. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington has re

THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE TREASURY SICK. Mr. G. Rodman, Chief Clerk of the Treasury and acting and for the last eight years the efficient chief clerk. THE CASE OF CAPTAIN KERRIGAN.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVE VIRGINIANS. Early this morning Col. Hays, of the Sixty-third Penn hick creek. Their names are Henry Simpson, John Craw-ford, Matthew Plaskett, Richard Bayless, Bushrod Bayless which is now being organized by Capt. Hannigan at Occoquan for the Southern army four weeks ago, when he joined the company, he was promised eleven dollars a mouth, but no member of the company has yet received any pay. The members are clothed in gray uniform and were expecting their arms to-day, although they had not yet been formally mustered into the service of the the scouting this side of the Occoquan. The other five prisoners are avowed Southern sympathizers, but assert the government of the United States. They have been placed under guard until further orders.

Among the latest fegitives from Virginia are two young men from Maryland-one from Howard, the other from lines beyond Centreville, and they were five days in working through to the Union lines. They presented an appearance that did not testify very strongly in favor of the Cothing and Subsistence Departments of the rebels Both took the cath of allegiance, as prescribed by the

THE RETURNED MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK TWENTY

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The prisoners bolonging to Colonel Bartlett's Twenty. seventh New York regiment, who recently returned from Richmond, have had a very pleasant sojourn among their comrades at the regimental camp ground, near the Fairfax Seminary. At their own request, and by order of General McClellan, they have been permitted to rejoin ments, now in the course of formation. Having received a furlough of thirty days, they came across to Washington to-day. After visiting their homes, they will re-turn to their places in the regiment. Nearly every one of them was wounded. Some of them will be promoted from the ranks, and a few receive commissions. General Stocum, who was colonel of the regiment at the battle of Bull ren, was not killed in that action, as was inadver tently stated on Saturday. He was wounded in the leg, and now commands the brigade to which the regiment is

M. H. Goodrich, a non-commissioned officer, has just been promoted as a reward of merit to Adjutant of the regiment.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS Another train of one hundred wagons, four and six mule teams, arrived yesterday from Pennsylvania. THE COLONELCY OF THE FIRST MARYLAND CAVALRY Col. A. G. Miller, United States Army, has been ap-pointed Colonel of the First regiment Maryland cavalry, the place of Col. Creagar, who was regarded by the War Department only as a recruiting officer. APPROVAL OF THE RESOLUTION EXPLANATORY OF THE

The President has approved the joint resolution expla atory of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and SUEBE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WARTINGTON, Jan. 13, 1862. Several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves

Mr. SUNNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from citizens of New York, protesting against the ap-pointment of a Solicitor of Customs. Mr. GRIERS, (rep.) of Iowa, presented a petition for the

Mr. Sunner, from the Committee on Federal Re eported the bill on the subject of the French spoliation claims, with a recommendation that it be postponed until

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Com mittee, reported the House bill making an appropriation of \$150,000 for completing the defences of Washington. Mr. Prance, (opp.) of Md., wanted to know what fur-

ther defences were necessary. He thought Washington was about as safe as any place could be.

Mr. Wilson said that most of the expense had already been incurred, and that the money had already been

Mr. Kino, (rep.) of N. Y., was opposed to the passage of the bill. He was willing to pay for work already done, but would not go for any further expense. In his opinion the best defonce for Washington was the destruction of

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., moved to add as a proviso, "That all arrearages for work be first paid." Agreed to.

Mr. Freezences, (rep.) of Me., asked if any part of the amount was intended to commence work next spring.
Mr. Wilson thought not. It was principally to pay for work already done.
Mr. Freezences was unwilling to make any appropriation to commence any works next spring. He hoped that by that time we should not need any forts.
Mr. Winneson, (rep.) of Min., offered as an amendment that no part of the sum be expended on any works hereafter to be commenced.
On motion of Mr. Freezences the bill was postponed until to morrow.

THE CAPR OF SENATOR REGIST.
Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, that the facts were not sufficient, and that the resolution do not pass.
On motion of Mr. Wilson on the subject was postponed.

that the facts were not sufficient, and that the resolution do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Wilkinson, the subject was postponed and made the special order for Thursday.

THE MATIONAL PINANCES.

Mr. CARLIER, (Union) of Va., offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance consider the expediency of providing by direct taxation on all kinds of property for a revenue of two hundred millions of dollars, and issuing bonds for that amount, also for the issuing bonds to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, and to establish a fiscal agency for New York, &c.

Laid every

thals of Camponers and the troops in Kannas.

Mr. Lane, (rep.) of Kannas, offered a resolution to mote the officiency of the troops serving in Kannas.

mote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas. Referred.

Mr. King introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of \$100,000,000, at seven per cent interest, and providing for a direct tax of \$10,000,000, for the payment of the interest. Referred.

torest. Referred.

INE CASE OF THE SOLF PERTURBURE.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Pertushire.

Mr. Hazk hoped not. He thought that England ought to be satisfied with what we have already done, at least or the present.
The motion to take up the bill was disagreed to.

The motion to take up the bill was disagreed to.
THE RULES OF HE SENATE.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution to alter the rules of
the Sonate so as to prevent the making of special orders.
The resolution was passed.

CALLS ON THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. KING offered a resolution asking the Secretary of
War to inform the Senate as to the payments made for
freights to railreads in Maryland and Virginis, for transportation in connection with the army.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., called up the resolution
passed at the last session, requesting hirs to formish a
ist of all the contracts made since the 4th of March, and
the prices paid, &c.

Mr. Wilson thought there was not sufficient force in
the War lepartment to answer all the resolutions sent
to the department. He (Mr. Wilson) thought it was
better to attend to the pressing duties of the country
first.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SUTLEMS.

The morning hour here expired, and the bill providing for the appointing of Sutlers, and defining their duties, &c.. was taken up.

The question was on Mr. Carisie's motion to recommit the bill, with instruction to abolish the office of Sutler The question was on Mr. Cartisle's motion to recommu-the bill, with instruction to abolish the office of Sutler and provide a tobacco ration.

After further discussion the bill was postponed, on the suggestion of Mr. Wilson that he would bring in another bill in regard to the subject, which he thought would be artisfactory.

MORE CLERKS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
On motion of Mr. Wasson, the bill to increase the cal force in the Department of the Secretary of War

taken up.

Mr. Grinns, (rep.) of Wis., moved to amend so that all
the proposed clerks be of the first class. Agreed to.
Mr. Harms, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to recommit the
bill. Agreed to.

DIE KANNAS CONTESTED SEAT.

On motion of Mr. CLARK. (opp.) of N. H., the Kannas contested seat case was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt. moved that the contestant (Mr. Stanton) be allowed to be heard before the Senate on the question.

Motion agreed to by yeas, 32; nays, 4—Messrs. Dison, Hale, Sumner and Wilkinson.

Mr. Russ (opp.) of Min. called attention to the rules.

Hale, Summer and Wilkinson.

Mr. Rick, (opp.) of Min., called attention to the rules

wer. And the supposed he had authority to do so from Mr. Lane.

Mr. Clark thought that showed no acceptance on the part of Mr. Lane, for he sent immediately after word to General Scott and the Secretary of War that he would not accept of the Brigadier Generalshp.

Mr. Sursan also spoke in favor of Mr. Lane's right to the seat. He said, first, when the commission was received from the President, that Mr. Lane was simply a Senator cloct, and not actually a Senator; second, if Mr. Lane had been a Senator; it was still clear that the military duties he had undertaken did not operate as a resignation. The whole question was between an imaginary Senator and an impossible Brigadier. between an imaginary continued by Messrs. Tan Eyek and
The discussion was continued by Messrs. Tan Eyek and

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

House of Representatives.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation bill which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on

ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE PROM TENNESSEE. Mr. Dawss, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Elec tions, made a favorable report on the memorial of Andrew J. Clements, praying that he be admitted to a sent as representative from the Fourth Congressional dis trict of Teanessee. The report was adopted.

Mr. Clements was qualified by taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

SALE OF MILITARY PROPERTY IN UTAB-THE TROOPS RAISED IN

Mr. Holman, (opp.) of Ind., from the Select Committee on Government Contracts, reported resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House under what authority and by whom army supplies and other property held for military purposes in Utah were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value, and the amount realized from the sale; what notice, if any, was given of the sale, and if any supplies were destroyed, by whose direction, and that the Secretary furnish a copy of the order for that purpose. Also that the Secretary inform the House by whose authority 1,400 troops have been organized in Colorado, what disposition is to be made of them, what arms have been purchased by the Gewerner of that Territory, and whelher it is the intention of the War Department to recognise and liquidate the debt thus incurred, including the prechase of arms, &c.

Mr. Train, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill repealing all laws prohibiting the circulation of notes as currency under the denomination of five dollars. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

all laws prohibiting the circulation of notes as currency under the denomination of five dollars. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sysvess caused to be road an extract from a letter of Captain Dupont, and Mr. Wickiappe sent up a letter from General McClellan, both bearing testimony to the hydrographic part of the Coast Survey, and expressing the hope that this important and essential anxiliary to military operations will not be withdrawn by Congress. His civil Appropriation Shle-mis Bractos in the war expression of the amendments, reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to the Civil Appropriation of the amendments, reported to the House from the Committee of Investigation on Government Contracts, in resuming his remarks commenced on Friday last, said-Sir, I have not failed to notice, and I believe the committee of which I am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some unaccountable reason the charges upon the national treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach nearly the bottom of the public chest. During our investigation startling facts have come before the notice of this committee, and to the notice of the whole and manner of the expenditure of the public mency. Some of these items I propose to call public mency. Some of these items I propose to call public mency. Some of these items I propose to call public mency. Some of these items I propose to meet this question, if at all, and if se, how, when and where The very first contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market, not with a man who knew the price of beful in the market so of the country, but was entered into by the government here with a man who knew the price of beful in the market so of the country, but was entered into their process to with a man who knew the price of beful in the market so of the country, but was entered into their pockets wenty six thousand do

out, and another three-generators of the control of

down effectually. But, air, faith without works is dead, and I am free to-confees that my faith in the came. When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavy—upon him who has conspited to destroy, or apon him who has conspited to destroy or apon him who has proved him to the property termbles of destroy and an are chausted receiver is not more teleples to day than is the treasury of this goveram unbeneath the exhausting proce as to when it is any interest of his force, while the vile car coming up behind him and opening his fauga gives him a tala wound, and although he may struggle on boildy and valiantly, the life blood is silently trackling from his leart, and he is at last forced to lossen his grays, and he grows faint and falters and dies. The Treasury notes issued in the face of these imments had age, without a revenue relation of these imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments had age, without a revenue relation of the imments of the sample of the imments of the sample had a six property of the contrary. Already the suiter—that curpe of the complete following the paymaster, as the shark tollows the ship, buying up for four deliars every five dollars of the wages of the soldiers paid to them in Treasury notes. I have no desire to lasten the movements of the contract of the sample had a sustained,

Mr. Dawes moved a similar proviso to the next tem, appropriating \$100,000. Adopted.

The House, by 24 against 106, rejected the amendment reported from the Committee of the Wholo on the State of the Union, suspending the appropriation of \$175,000 for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf, and \$100,000 for the Western coast, and \$11,000 for Florila Keys and reefs, while the present rebellion exists, excepting such part as the President may does necessary and important for blockade and other naval or military purposes. The bill was then passed.

Visiting The Jahl.

On motion of Mr. Fanton, (rep.) of N. Y., it was resolved that the Committee on the District of Columbia inquire whether Marshal Lamon has issued an order prohibiting any Senator or representative from visiting the jail, &c.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

Court Calendar—This Dry.
SUPREME COURT CALENDARY—Part 1—Nos. 1823, 1839, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1853, 1855, 1861, 1733, 1863, 1865, 1861, 1783, 1863, 1865, 1861, 1839, 1865, 1867, 1839, 1844, 1852, 1856, 1877, 1839, 1864, 1868, 1869, 1869, 1869, 1861, 1862, 1876, 1876, 1879, 1881, Part 2—Nos. 1880, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1752, 1756, 1769, 1768, 1772, 1266, 1316, 1602, 1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, SPERSON COURT—Part 1—Nos. 2171, 853, 2957, 2959, 2947, 2949, 2965, 2967, 2643, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3005, 3007, 2009, 2947, 2949, 2967, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2874, 2874, 2874, 2875, 2874

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Policy of the United States in Regard to the Settlement of the Trent Difficulty-Map of the Rebel Position in Kentucky-The Progress of the War-The Latest News, &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, will leave this port to morrow for Liverpool. ,

The mails for Europe will close in this city to morrow (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, and will contain:-The Speech of Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, defining the Policy of the United States government in regard to the Settlement of the recent Difficulty with Great Britain; A Map showing the Position and Intrenchments of the Rebeis on the Cumberland river, Ky.; The Latest News in regard to the Progress of the War throughout the country; Late and Interesting News from the South, and a large quantity of general, local and miscellaneous intelligence.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six ce

Official Drawings of Nurray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Kentucky, Exrita Class 19—Jan. 13, 1862.

59, 55, 42, 47, 19, 5, 65, 11, 16, 44, 7, 35, 74.

Kentucky, Class 20—Jan. 13, 1862.

45, 74, 22, 46, 69, 33, 24, 41, 47, 53, 32, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lettery. Expra Chass 11—January 13, 1862.
27, 31, 15, 17, 64, 60, 71, 13, 28, 51, 56, 41, 34.
Chass 121—January 13, 1862.
28, 14, 49, 24, 20, 1, 10, 4, 32, 55, 72, 41, 31, 67, 3.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte-ica Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, N. Y., up stairs.

The New Novel, "Pilgrims of Fashion," HARPER & BROTHERS.

A Pure Tobacco.-Yellow Bank Tobac co.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all im-purities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 309 Water street, \$4.40—Conl, per Ton, for Family Useg full weight guaranteed. English Cannel, \$12 per chaldron. Sold by E. C. CLARKE, No. 5 West Eleventh street, near Broadway.

Lockies Beautified.—Phalon & Son's
"Snow White Oriental Oream" imparts a beautiful pear or
rose tint to the complexion upon the first application. Sold by
all druggists in the United States, Europe and South America. Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Binck or brown-infallible onguent for the hair. Depot, No. 1 Bar-clay street, and sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harnies, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-plied at BATCHELOR'S wig factory, 16 Bond street.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youk, or Liquid Fear, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists and 43 Broadway. Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Marry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggais.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cu frusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine I rator—a superior article. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor Hot opposite the church.

Chills and Fever can only be effectually meet by HOLLOWAY 8 Polls. They act directly on the Liver, and contain no minerals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NOTICE TO SKATERS.—A NEW STYLE OF SKAT ing Boot at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street; also double soil Boots at \$4.05.

A T 104 FULTON STREET,—WEDDING CARDS,—THESE sons, 104 Fulton street.

A MANDSOME PRESENT-ONE OF GIMBREDE'S Monograms and package of Note Paper. 588 Broadway. A. DEMAREST'S NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes, 182 Broadway. S als and stamps.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE—HYATT'S LIFE BAL sam.—Ric urcatlam, Serofula, Salt Rheum, &c. 4e Hyatt's Life Balsam is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also old ulers, Ivere sores, crystelas, the worst cases of in-parity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dys-pepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, 26 Grand sirect. Seventy-live cents per bottle. BALLOUS FEFFERE SEE

IMPROVED PRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT, lade to measure, at \$15, \$18, \$24, \$40., \$40., per dozen. No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZaCHARIE, surgeon Chriropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

DORSTICKS' SKETCHES OF THE ACTORS, NO. 2—bit sketch of Dorsticks in wild KES SPIRIT, published the morning. Also current the articles, by the great drammtle writer, Bayard, Also brillian hunting sketches and the sporting news of the world. See WILKES' SPIRIT, the only Spirit now in existence.

DO YOU WANT A HANDSOME CLOAK FROM \$8 TO or a Business Coat for \$10. Fants \$5, Vest \$3. New Pant Patterns, to order, \$6. Custom works as usual. CLARKE, 114 William street.

Now READY, PRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS, COM-taining twenty four splendid Maps, illustrating the im-portant points and plans of the present war, eight imperial pages. Prior five cents. Five copies by mail free for twen-ty-five cents.

FRANK LESLIE, 19 City Hall square, New York. RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE SUFFERESS from obvious riseumstism, sore throats, toothacke suiffness of the joints and contraction of the muscles by one application of Dr. TOBLAS Venetian Liniment. Pain can not exist where this Liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents sold by all druggists. Depot 56 Certiandt street.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK AND PORTAL